Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1708.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*, WILL fail on the 10th inft. (ice permitting) has handfome accommodations for paffengers. For freight or paffage apply to the maffer on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-ftreet, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-ftreet.

February 3. §

For Amfterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Maffer; WILL fail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paffage, apply to the maffer on board, at Walnut-ftreet Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the faid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for fale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cafes, of a fuperior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille, } Wines in cafes
Prunes in boxes

November 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ftreet.

Who have for fale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lifbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway fervant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herfelf Betfey Smith, and fending her to North Front-ftreet, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bufhy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as fhe is fuppofed to be fecreted in houfes of d fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. eo2w

Houfe and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handfome two ftory Houfe, with the Lot on which it is erected, fituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houfe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ftreet, and extends with the fame breadth to back ftreet. Alfo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, feparated from the former by back ftreet. One third only of the purchafe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, fuch credit will be given as the purchafer may chufe. This property will be fold free of all incumbrances, and an indifputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, refiding in Bordentown, near the premifes, who will fhew the fame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ftreet.

December 2. 3awtf

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As publifhed in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the fignature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its fource, and the motives of the oppofition to the meafures of the United States are expofed.

Feb. 8.

Public Sale of Real Eftates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be expofed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houfe in Second-ftreet, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two ftory brick Houfe, with 2 two ftory frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; alfo, a vacant Lot of 40 feet fquare, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This intereft has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is fituated in Chriftian-ftreet, between Front and Second-ftreets, the fecond houfe from Mr. Caleb Afh's.

No. 2. A three ftory brick Houfe, fituate at the north eaft corner of Chefnut ftreets, being 14 feet on Second-ftreet, and 20 feet on Chefnut-ftreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the beft ftands for the fale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handfome well finifhed three ftory brick Houfe, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, fituate in Fifth-ftreet, between Market and Arch-ftreets, No. 40. This oufe is built and finifhed in the modern ftyle, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a ciftern of rain water in the yard; and the houfe is at prefent let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three ftory brick Houfe, fituate in Plumb-ftreet, between Second and Third ftreet, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at prefent occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three ftory brick Houfe, on the bank fide of Front-ftreet, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-ftreet, where it is five ftory. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cafh, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the prefent bad weather, the above fale is poftponed until Thurfday evening, the firft day of March, at 6 o,clock. Feb. 16.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eftate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the refidence of General John Cadwalader, fituate on Saffafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and confift of a handfome Dwelling Houfe, two large Barns with Cow houfes, Stables for fifty horfes, a fpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overfeer's houfes, two ranges of two ftory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houfes, a Smoak houfe, &c. &c.—The whole Eftate being nearly furrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fifhery. It is conveniently fituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a fhort fail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premifes; alfo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The foil is moftly a rich loom.—The whole will be fold together, or divided into fmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently fituated) as may fuit the purchafer. The Stock on faid Farm, conffting of Horfes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alfo be difpofed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premifes, or to the fubfcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, maffer, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, afforted to fuit Weft India market
40 hogfheads Whiting
1500 bufhels good Houfe Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boffon and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havana Molaffes
Woolen Cloths, Blankets, Hard Ware } afforted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glafs in boxes, Britifh, of various fizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 grocc each
A general affortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Piftols, in cafes
Basket fine Salt, in hogfheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §tim

Salifbury Eftate.

THE Subfcriber, propofing to contract his bufinefs, offers this Eftate for fale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaft and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grift Mill, with two pair of ftones; alfo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with thefe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpofe of caffing Cannon for this State.—There are about two thoufand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beft Hay and Paffure. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is fuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of fixty-nine guns lately made, although fome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The fituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ftate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from feveral landings on the Hudfon's river, and having every advantage that can refult from a plenty of water iffuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other ufeful purpofes. The purchafer can be accommodated with all the ftock and utenfils, and have poffeffion on or before the firft of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blaft immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with fome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Efq. one of the Repreffentatives in Congrefs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premifes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a releafe of furvey of 433 acres. 68 perches of land, fituate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, furveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Efq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The firft Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intereffed or concerned therein, they having at leaft thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §tiFawtm

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinfter, or her affigns for two thoufand five hundred and fixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred ftock of the United States, was loft in the fhip Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The fubfcriber, the faid Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treafury of the United States, for a renewal of the faid Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

THE term of Co-partnerfhip between the fubfcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual confent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the fame will be fettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thofe indebted to the partnerfhip, are earneftly requefted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chefnut-ftreet,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Currahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emerticks
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongft them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerfhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholefale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general affortment of *India, German, Irifh, French* and *Britifh* Manufactures for fale, on advantageous terms for cafh or a fhort credit.

February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subfcriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muflins, being the remains of the fhip India's laft cargo from Calcutta, and will be fold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of fineft particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, repreffenting GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinifhed impreffion is to be feen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glafs ftore, No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The fubfcription will clofe on the 10th of March next. Subfcribers may depend on having the beft Prints at *one guinea and an half.* To non-fubfcribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and fome horfe leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front ftreet.

Feb. 15. d2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subfcriber, an infolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the ftate of New-Jerfey, hath prefented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the faid county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or againft his liberation, purfuant to an act of the Legiflature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of infolvent debtors," paffed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the faid court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpofe aforefaid; to meet at the Court Houfe in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the faid day, of which his creditors are requefted to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

Prifon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prifon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all fizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, faddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Alfo—Sawed Marble, fuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ftones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, flabs, facia, window heads, fills, &c. All which may be had on reafonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at faid Prifon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diftance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prifon, will be attended to.

December 26. mthóm

For fale or to be let on groundrent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaft corner of Walnut and Fifth ftreets, fronting the State-Houfe fquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ftreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ftreet; there are at prefent two fmall two ftory brick houfes, and a number of fmall tenements thereon.

Alfo, for Sale,

Two three ftory Brick Houfes

With convenient ftores, wharf, &c. fituate on Water ftreet, between Mulberry and Saffafras Streets, containing in front on Water ftreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaftward ninety-five feet, then widening to the fouth thirteen feet fix inches. Thefe houfes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north fide, and are a very defirable fituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occafion for ftorage of goods. This property will be fold on very reafonable terms for cafh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Notice.

☞ The fhip STAR from London will commence difcharging to-morrow morning at Walnut ftreet wharf, where confignees are requefted to fend their permits immediately.

February 2

This Day is Published,

By JOHN ORMROD,

No. 41, Chefnut-ftreet, Philadelphia,

A PLAN FOR THE CONDUCT OF

FEMALE EDUCATION,

In Boarding Schools, Private Families, and Public Seminaries.

By ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D. F. R. S.

Author of Zoonomia, and of the Botanic Garden.

To which are added,

RUDIMENTS OF TASTE,

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS,

From a MOTHER to her DAUGHTERS.

Embellifhed with an elegant Frontifpiece.

(Price, neatly bound, gilt and lettered, one dollar.)

CONTENTS.

The Female Character, Mufic and Dancing, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Languages, Phyfiognomy, Arithmetic, Geography, Hiftory, Natural Hiftory, Rudiments of Tafte, Beauty, Grace, Drawing and Embroidery, Perfpective, Heathen Mythology, Polite Literature, Novels, Arts and Sciences, Morals, Compaffion, Veracity, Prudence, Juftice, Chaftity, Fortitude, Bafhfulnefs, Temperance, Religion, Addrefs, Converfation. Exercife, Dumb Bells, Air, Bed-rooms, Fire grates, Care of the Shape, Cold Bath, Dreff, Ear rings, Powder, Amufements, Chefs, Punifhments, Rewards, Motives, Lifping, Stammering, Squinting, Involuntary Motions, Swelled Fingers, and Kibed Heels, Beds, Rheumatifm, Diet, New Milk, Economy, School-education, ufes of, Catalogue of fuitable Books.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

The Looking Glafs for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of intereffing and mifcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In profe and verfe. Defigned to improve and amufe the rifing generation. Embellifhed with an elegant Frotifpiece and feventy-three Cuts. Price 75 cents.

Feb. 26 3t

Baskenridge—for fale

IT conffts of 920 acres, almoft all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the refidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaft by the river Paffaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a fquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houfe is a very convenient one, and a fmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conffts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of faid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alfo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beft and moft delicious kinds.

Alfo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreft Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its fituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To fave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cafh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleafe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chefnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Landing this day,

From on board the fchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maffer,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

Boffon Glafs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glafs is now commenced at the Glafs Houfe in Boffon.

It is needlefs to fay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boffon Glafs, as it is fo well known throughout the United States to be in every refpect greatly fuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any fize commonly ufed; and may be conftantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glafs Houfe.

Orders from the diftant States to be addreffed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ftreet, Boffon.

☞ Two or three good Glafs makers are wanted at the above works; fuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be fure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glafs, they will meet with the fame encouragement.

Boffon, January 16 2—2aw6w

Juft Publifhed,

And to be had at the Book-ftores of Meffrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Caufes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereffing facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Hiteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occafioned fo much diftrefs and mortality, at different periods, in feveral of the feaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Phyficians, and Member of the American Philofophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inft. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ftreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiftering and examining in thefe, the City of Waffington, No. II. and Patterfon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moft of the Lotteries authorifed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The bufinefs of a BROKER, in buying and felling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, difcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, fale of Lands, Houfes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

The Commiffioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendfhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majefty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perfons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loffes fuftained by the citizens of the United States, in confequence of their Veffels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majefty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the faid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all fuch perfons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queftion, and alfo to receive in evidence, all written teftimony, authenticated in fuch manner as they fhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiffioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commiffioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-ftreet, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—§1m

*** Thofe Printers in the feveral States who publifhed the above advertifement laft Spring, are requefted to re-publifh it one month, and fend their accounts to P. L.*

A Gardener wanted,

TO move to the Diftrict of Columbia, one who underftands his bufinefs well, to whom generous encouragement will be given. Application muft be made immediately, at No. 5, South Fourth-ftreet, to *GEORGE WALKER.*

Feb. 27. *3t

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reafonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-ftreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ftreets.

February 23. eod3t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ftreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conffting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coffaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Malmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siffersfoy
Piniafcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perfians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to fale at that commodious ftore the north weft corner of Market and Fourth-ftreets.

Alfo—A few Bales of Madraffe Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beft colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street,

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1ft and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. codtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogfheads beft ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induftrious woman to cook and do the bufinefs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Lately Publifhed,

And to be fold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chefnut ftreets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Obfervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiftory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION againft

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication prefents a concife ftatemtnt of the bafe meacs practifed by the Jacobins of the United States to afperfe the characters of thofe perfons who are confidered as hoftile their difforganizing fchemes. It alfo contains the correfpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meffrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the fubject of the documents aforefaid, and a feries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poffibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the refult of a daring conffpiracy on the part of the latter and his affociates to extort money.

☞ A difcount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholefale purchafers, for CASH. Orders to be addreffed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, fouth Front-ftreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front ftreet.

Tuefday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 fouth Front-ftreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ftreet.

Wednefday { Afternoon—Peter Benfon, No. 74 fouth Third-ftreet.

Thurfday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benfon.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on a Repeal of the Stamp Act.

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 26.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. HARPER was not of opinion that this motion ought to be rejected. No doubt there was information enough to convince gentlemen the refolution ought to be rejected; but it appeared by the vote which had been taken that the information laid before gentlemen had not been fufficiently attended to, and he thought there were other ftatements which would have a powerful influence on this queftion. Mr. H. denied that the ftamp act was excluſively appropriated for the refunding of the 800,000 dollars to be borrowed by the Preſident. In contemplation of what event Mr. H. aſked, was this ſtamp duty laid? It would be recollected that it was to provide for that expence which would be conſequent on a ſituation of things into which we might be drawn by our unadjuſted differences with a foreign power.—The Congreſs met at their extraordinary ſeſſion under a ſtrong impreſſion that this event would take place; and though the determination of the queſtion was poſtponed by ſending a miſſion, yet they deemed it wiſe to reſort to a revenue to meet an expence which might reſult. Let gentlemen aſk one farther queſtion. Has the probability of the neceſſity of great expences diminiſhed ſince that period? So far as we know, ev[illegible] appearance grew more inauſpicious. Thoſe very envoys, with whom it was ſaid France could not refuſe to treat, becauſe they went ſpecially empowered, we know were ſix weeks in Paris before any notice was taken of them. Hoſtilities upon our commerce are yet continued. It was well known that changes had taken place in the French government which had cut off all hope of reconciliation. At that time there was a party in power favorable to this country; but they had been expelled, and the whole of the powers of the government are now in the hands of perſons the moſt hoſtile to this country. Can it be ſaid then, that the danger of our ſituation is diminiſhed, or the neceſſity of providing for a poſſible expence leſſened? And unleſs gentlemen were determined, when the clouds grow blacker and blacker, and thunder is every moment expected to break upon our country, to diminiſh our means of protection and defence, he could not ſee upon what ground they could take away this ſource of revenue. [*The Speaker reminded Mr. H. of the queſtion*]. Mr. H. could not allow that the houſe had all the information which might be given on this ſubject. The extent of the appropriations for the preſent year was not known. All the ſums neceſſary had not yet been voted. There was a great difference of opinion as to the extent of ſome meaſures. Large ſums, he ſaid, were neceſſary for arms, magazines, fortifications, frigates, revenue cutters, &c. and until it could be determined how much was to be expended upon theſe objects, it could not be aſcertained what revenue would be neceſſary. It was well known that our ſituation with reſpect to France, grew hourly more uncertain; and until we knew what was to be the iſſue of this buſineſs, was it prudent to throw out ſo large an item from our revenue? Might we not have occaſion to go much farther in fortifications—to raiſe troops—an additional regiment of artillery, to call into actual ſervice a conſiderable part of the 80,000 militia, which had been ordered to be held in readineſs—and to equip gallies for the protection of our coaſts, &c. When gentlemen conſidered theſe things, he truſted they would at leaſt, give time for conſidering this vote. Knowing what had taken place in another branch of the legiſlature, he did not anticipate the vote which had been given, eſpecially when it muſt be known that the only effect which ſuch a vote could have, would be to increaſe the diſcontents which may already exiſt in ſume parts of the country againſt this law. He hoped the deciſion would be poſtponed.

Mr. S. SMITH believed the gentleman laſt up did not anticipate the vote which had been given, or he would not have preſſed the ſubject upon the houſe.

Mr. COIT was in favor of the poſtponement, in order that the committee of ways and means might, in the mean time make a report on the ſubject of the revenue.

Mr. MACON thought there was no neceſſity for poſtponing a queſtion which had been ſix weeks before the houſe. He tho't much extrinſic matter had been introduced into the diſcuſſion. He did not know what this queſtion had to do with the French government, or our reſiſtance; if it were neceſſary, there was no doubt we ſhould be ready to reſiſt oppreſſion. The true reaſon for wiſhing the poſtponement was, gentlemen expected to be in a *majority*, and they had found themſelves in a *minority*; as to information, gentlemen did not want it for themſelves, but for others, who voted for the repeal, who themſelves neither aſked for it nor wanted it. This was only the firſt ſtage of the buſineſs, and there would be no want of opportunity for gentlemen to diſcuſs the ſubject as much as they pleaſed, before the bill paſſed. It was ſaid the law paſſed by a conſiderable majority; but ſince that time, Mr. M. ſaid, gentlemen had been with their conſtituents, and had leiſure to reflect upon the ſubject, and might now ſee reaſon to change their vote. He had no doubt of the preſent revenue being equal to the expenditure, and when more was wanted, it would be time enough to provide it; and if more was wanted, he thought a more eligible mode might be hit upon than a ſtamp-tax.

Mr. SEWALL was in favor of the poſtponement. If he was certain the revenue to be provided by this law was not wanted, he ſhould be in favor of the repeal; but he was not prepared to change his opinion, until he had more information on the ſubject. He thought the friends of a repeal, ought to be for the poſtponement, in order to give time for gentlemen to be convinced of the fact that this revenue is unneceſſary. In that caſe, the repeal would paſs almoſt unanimouſly. To ſay this tax is unpopular, is idle and fooliſh. It was true the people in ſome parts had got a whim of this ſort, and they ſpeak of this law in the ſame way as of the Britiſh ſtamp-tax, though it is quite a different thing. A majority of that houſe voting for a repeal muſt have a tendency to increaſe that diſcontent which has already appeared againſt the law; and if the ſenate ſhould continue to act as they have done, ſuch a vote would tend to caſt an odium upon them as the cauſe of retaining an act which they do not like. He hoped the poſtponement would be agreed to, particularly as the gentleman from New-York had aſked for information on the ſubject.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE was againſt the poſtponement. If we remained at peace we did not want this tax; and if we were to be engaged in war, it would be worſe than nothing as it would only ſerve to vex the people, when all ought to be unanimous in the common cauſe. The people in my country, ſaid he, abhor it; it is as obnoxious to them as *poiſon*.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid, with reſpect to the information wanted by the gentleman from New-York, he had already enough to vote for a repeal of the bill, and if the queſtion of poſtponement was loſt, he doubted not he would again vote for the repeal. He obſerved that when this ſubject was called up, the gentleman from S. Carolina ſtated the neceſſity of going into it immediately on account of the three months notice neceſſary to be given before the law takes effect. So that if a poſtponement of three weeks were to take place, it would be impoſſible the law could paſs in time; to carry this motion, therefore, would be a rejection of the queſtion. Mr. G. inſiſted upon his former ſtatement being correct with reſpect to the money to be raiſed by the ſtamp act being intended to repay the loan of 800,000 dollars. If it had been intended to meet the expences of a foreign war, the houſe would certainly not have ſtopped with a ſtamp and ſalt tax; they would have gone on to have raiſed ſomething equal to the demands which muſt have come againſt the government, in ſuch a reſult. But it was ſaid, the ſituation of European affairs is become ſtill more alarming. He believed it was impoſſible for them to ſay whether our ſituation with reſpect to European powers is worſe or better than it was in the ſummer, as they had no information upon which to depend; and ſtill leſs did they know whether the event of the expulſion of certain members of the government would tend to promote a general peace (which he believed would inſure our own) or lengthen the war, and conſequently endanger our peace. It was poſſible, that during the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, the ſituation of the country may be ſuch as to induce the houſe to raiſe a much larger revenue than we have at preſent; but this was no reaſon for the houſe now to go into raiſing revenue which is not wanted. Indeed it would be an additional reaſon for repealing the act, as he conceived it would be proper in our preſent ſituation, not only to conſult the intereſts of the people, but their prejudices. The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts called them *whims*. Let them be ſo. In the preſent ſituation of the country, however miſtaken were their ideas, to know it was their opinion that the act ſhould be repealed, would be a ſtrong reaſon with him for voting its repeal. If he were to conſult his own opinion, he believed there were other acts more oppreſſive than the ſtamp act would be; but, in all caſes of taxation, he was willing to ſacrifice his own opinion to the public opinion. It was the duty of the houſe to endeavor to correct the public opinion, where they thought it wrong; but at preſent, he believed, it would be beſt, in a good degree, to conſult it; as the act was ſufficient to create diſguſt to the government, without being very effectual. [*The ſpeaker reminded Mr. G. of the queſtion.*] Mr. G. remarked that though a vote had been taken in favor of continuing the tax in the other branch of the legiſlature, that vote, on a future day, might, from a conviction of its impropriety, be reverſed. What had been ſaid about a land tax, he looked upon as a mere *threat*, as he did not ſuppoſe any ſuch queſtion would come before the houſe at the preſent ſeſſion.

Mr. VARNUM called for the yeas and nays upon this queſtion.—Agreed.

Mr. N. SMITH ſaid the gentleman from Pennſylvania had told the houſe that the gentleman from New-York had already voted for the repeal, and that he doubted not he would do ſo again, and that therefore he had no need of information. Should they, then, *force* gentlemen to vote before they are prepared? He always thought it was their buſineſs to inform and be informed, and come to a temperate reſult; and when this was done, the opinion of the majority was the *Political Standard*. But, inſtead of this, the gentleman from Pennſylvania made himſelf the political ſtandard; as if a member was not prepared to vote, he would *force* him to vote unprepared. This was not an opinion which he could ſubſcribe to. Mr. S. ſaid, he aſked for a poſtponement on his own account. He was one of thoſe who, if convinced that our preſent revenue will meet our preſent expences; and that our revenue will not decreaſe, nor our expences increaſe, and that there will be a ſurplus remaining to meet the demands which will be made upon us in 1801, he would moſt heartily vote for the repeal. And if this were the ground upon which gentlemen voted the repeal, inſtead of a bare majority, they would have a unanimous vote. But could any one ſay, that our preſent revenue is equal to our preſent expence? Could any one ſay that our revenue will not decreaſe, or our expences increaſe? Surely they cannot, when there is ſo much uncertainty with reſpect to our foreign relations. When we know not what a day may bring forth—when we cannot tell but that ſuch depredations may be committed upon our commerce as may greatly decreaſe our revenues, and that neceſſary preparations for our defence may vaſtly increaſe our expences. Was this, then, a ſituation for repealing a law for raiſing revenue? He thought not; he hoped, therefore the queſtion would be poſtponed; and, in the meantime, it was probable ſome information would be received on the ſubject of our foreign relations. But it was ſaid, this act was unpopular, and becauſe of our dangerous ſituations, the opinions of the people ought to be conſulted, whether well or ill founded. No man would ſooner conſult the opinions of the people than he, when they were founded with deliberation; but it was dangerous in the extreme to meet the opinions of the people when prematurely formed. What did the petition which had been received, ſay? It did not ſay the act was unpopular; but that it was copied from an act of a foreign nation, and that it was an act which had given offence when attempted to be impoſed by a foreign country. Theſe were reaſons which no gentleman would urge for the repeal; and he was convinced when the enlightened people of America came to examine the ſubject, that this tax would be as agreeable to them as any other tax. It would be found that not only the Britiſh, but the French nation had a tax of this kind; and that it was a popular tax wherever it was adopted.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS had ſeldom known objections made to the poſtponement of a ſubject ſo important as the preſent. If the gentleman from Pennſylvania thought by this means to ſecure his vote, he would vote againſt him, and he was ſeldom in the habit of voting with him. The arguments of gentlemen againſt the poſtponement were ſo contradictory, that he thought when they came to review them, they would themſelves be in favour of the motion. It was ſaid by the gentleman from Pennſylvania that it was neceſſary to give way to popular opinion. If this argument had not heretofore been uſed, the reſources of the country would have been applied to ſome years ago, and our debt paid off. Gentlemen themſelves confeſs that the people who complain againſt the ſtamp-law have no cauſe to complain againſt it, as it is not calculated to affect them. The yeomanry of the country, therefore, only wanted time to conſider it, in order to be reconciled to the ſtamp-law; they would always act right when time was given them for reflection, and their good ſenſe would teach them, on cool reflection, that they would be benefited by the act, provided a repeal, would produce a land tax.

Mr. GILES ſaid, the ſubject had been called up by the chairman of the committee of ways and means, himſelf, ſo that he muſt have conceived the houſe ready to vote upon it. One of the queſtions, indeed, reported by the committee of the whole, had already been decided; but when the ſecond was about to be taken, the yeas and nays were called, and previous information was ſaid to be neceſſary. If information was really wanted, there would be time enough to obtain it, before the bill paſſed; it was futile, he ſaid, to put off the deciſion upon the limb of a propoſition which had already been acted upon. Mr. G denied that this ſtamp-act had any thing to do with our foreign relations, indeed when the chairman of the committee of ways and means firſt roſe, he did not ſo conſider it. He was himſelf upon the committee of ways and means when this law was agreed upon; but he never heard ſuch a thing ſuggeſted. If war was apprehended, and this tax was meant to furniſh a part of the expence, he deſired gentlemen to look at its inſignificancy to ſuch an object. Indeed, he believed if ſuch a ſtate were to take place, this tax would do more *harm* by the diſſatisfaction which it would excite againſt government, than the money it would raiſe would do *good*; but he was certain it had never been conſidered in any other light than as a peace arrangement.

A motion was made for adjournment and negatived 57 to 38.

Mr. SITGREAVES ſaid, as the gentleman from Virginia ſeemed pleaſed with the noticing acts of inconſiſtency, he would furniſh him with another; for, though he had ſpoken againſt the poſtponement, he ſhould vote in favour of it. He ſhould do this for three reaſons; firſt; as the reaſon which he gave for believing that a lengthy diſcuſſion was unneceſſary, had been declared out of order, he ſuppoſed it would be out of order to act upon it; the ſecond was becauſe gentlemen appeared afraid of a poſtponement; and the third was, becauſe the yeas and nays were called, and when that was the caſe, he wiſhed to appear on the ſame row with his friends.

The queſtion on the poſtponement for three weeks was then taken by yeas and nays (as ſtated in our minute) and negatived 52 to 41.

Mr. ALLEN then moved an adjournment, which was negatived 49 to 43.

Mr. GORDON moved the poſtponement of the queſtion for a week.

Mr. BROOKS called for the yeas and nays upon this queſtion, which was decided to be ſo taken by 18 members riſing, which were decided to be one fifth of the whole number preſent.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and were the ſame as before, except that Meſſrs. Bullock, Gilleſpie, and Grove, who voted in the negative of the laſt queſtion, voted in affirmative of this, which made the numbers ſtand 49 to 44.

Mr. SITGREAVES again moved an adjournment, which was negatived 43 votes being only in its favour.

Mr. GORDON then went into ſome obſervations againſt the repeal. He did not think becauſe the law was obnoxious to a few people, that it ought to be repealed; nor did he think becauſe ſome gentlemen ſtated the law as operating unequally, was a good reaſon for repealing it. A conviction of this kind ought to lead gentlemen to endeavour to make the law more equal, and not to repeal it. He acknowledged that he had not made due uſe of the information within his power; for he was not ſufficiently informed to vote upon the ſubject, and therefore he wiſhed to have it poſtponed. He begged gentlemen to conſider in what view they would hold up Congreſs to the world, if they made and unmade laws in this way. No dependence could be placed upon the conſiſtency of their proceedings; every law that was at all diſpleaſng to any part of the community, would be conſtantly expected to be repealed. He ſhould, at preſent, be compelled to vote againſt the repeal, though if time were given for an enquiry into the ſubject, he might vote in favour of it.

Mr. SPRAGUE ſaid, the ſubject had been before the houſe ſix weeks, which he thought was ſufficient time for members to have made themſelves acquainted with the ſubject. He ſhould vote for the repeal, from the evidence which had been laid before him of the ſufficiency of our revenue for our expenſes, and that the ſtamp-tax was unneceſſary. It was upon this ground, that he voted.

Mr. ALLEN again moved an adjournment, which was negatived, there being only 30 votes for it.

Mr. COIT ſpoke againſt the repeal He conſidered the queſtion as a choice between a ſtamp and a land tax, and in this point of view he thought it important.

Mr. THATCHER was afraid that a reaſon would operate in the repeal of this law, which was derogatory to the legiſlature of the United States—which was, *a prejudice againſt the ſtamp-act*; for all acknowledged that this law bore no ſemblance to the caſe which had given riſe to the hatred of a ſtamp-act. This plea of prejudice had frequently been brought before the houſe. He recollected that in the year 1789, when it was propoſed to lay a duty on goods imported, a gentleman from Georgia entertained the houſe a long time with urging this plea on behalf of his conſtituents againſt a duty on gun-powder, as the people of Georgia were fond of the diverſion of *ſhooting rice-birds*; but that prejudice was overcome, the law was paſſed, and it was found a good one. No ſooner was an exciſe propoſed, than the houſe was again told of this prejudice; but it was now admitted, that the tax was a good one, and the prejudice was overcome. About four years ago, an additional duty was propoſed upon the importation of iron ware; when it was objected that there was a ſtrong prejudice in favor of imported *bars* and *anes*. All theſe prejudices had, in their turn, died away; and he hoped the preſent would be permitted to have its exit in the ſame way. As to the law operating principally upon merchants, bankers, huckſters, &c. he was glad of it; he wiſhed all taxes principally to operate upon them, becauſe they could moſt eaſily furniſh the money to pay them. As to the reaſon given for the repeal that our revenue was ſufficient for every demand againſt it, he was not aſſured of this; he wiſhed to retain this law until he ſaw the iſſue of our preſent ſituation.

Another queſtion was taken for adjournment, and negatived, there being only 32 votes for it.

Mr. HARPER then moved for a poſtponement till to-morrow. He did not make this motion with a view of obtaining a different vote; but becauſe the diſcuſſion had come on unexpectedly; for, tho' himſelf had called up the ſubject, he did not expect a debate upon it. He thought the preſſure for the queſtion had been in this caſe unprecedented.

Mr. GILES ſaid there had been already attempts enough to get rid of the queſtion; he hoped this would meet with the ſame fate with the others.

Mr. ALLEN ſpoke in favor of the poſtponement; he pledged his honor that he wanted information on the ſubject.

Mr. DANA urged the propriety of the poſtponement, as this queſtion went to decide the principle.

Mr. SITGREAVES hoped this poſtponement would take place, that if gentlemen were refuſed an opportunity to *think* upon the ſubject, they might at leaſt have an oppportunity to *ſpeak* upon it. It was a thing unprecedented in that houſe, when a member declared he wanted information, or wiſhed to deliver his ſentiments upon a queſtion, to refuſe a poſtponement of its deciſion. He aſked whether this requeſt was not peculiarly reaſonable on the preſent occaſion? Some gentlemen had ſtated that their reaſons for voting for the repeal of this law was becauſe it was unpopular. Was it reaſonable, therefore, to put gentlemen in a ſituation of oppoſing popular opinions, without giving them leave to expreſs the grounds upon which they acted? He complained of this ſort of treatment. He ſhould certainly vote againſt the repeal; he did not himſelf want information; he had no heſitation on his mind with reſpect to his vote; but he had a deſire to explain the reaſons upon which he acted.

Mr. VARNUM ſaid the gentleman laſt up complained without ground. He and thoſe who voted with him did not want time or information in the morning; it was only ſince they found they were in a minority that this want was diſcovered.

Mr. CHAMPLIN had no objection to a poſtponement of the deciſion till to-morrow.

Mr. NICHOLAS could not conſent to a poſtponement of this queſtion, becauſe the means uſed to put off the deciſion had been unprecedented. The reaſons given for it by the gentleman from Pennſylvania could not prevail with any one. He confeſſes he does not want information; and he will have full opportunity to give his opinion to the public before the bill paſſes. With reſpect to gentlemen not being prepared, he thought it a curious thing. They were prepared to vote until the yeas and nays were called for; but when theſe were called, they wanted information.

Mr BROOKS ſpoke in favor of a poſtponement, and condemned the want of candor in gentlemen perſiſting to take the queſtion before gentlemen were prepared to vote. Was this conduct, he aſked, intended to give encouragemen to the ſetting up of *Whiſkey* and *Liberty Poles*? It looked like it. [*The Speaker called to order.*]

Mr. S. SMITH aſked who prevented gentlemen from giving their reaſons upon this ſubject? Had not they themſelves prevented the main queſtion being brought into view by continual motions to *poſtpone* and to *adjourn*? Moſt aſſuredly they had. If they had gone into a diſcuſſion of the merits of the queſtion at firſt, three hours might have been ſpent in the diſcuſſion.

After ſeveral other obſervations, the queſtion for poſtponement till to-morrow, was taken and negatived 46 to 41.

The queſtion was then taken by yeas and nays, on agreeing to the following reſolution:

"*Reſolved, that the committee of ways and means be inſtructed to report a bill to repeal the act laying a duty on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper.*"

And it was carried 52 to 36. The liſt of yeas and nays appeared in our paper of Tueſday.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 28.

The bill for erecting a light houſe and placing certain buoys in places therein mentioned, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Livingſton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of ſick and diſeaſed ſeamen, and a bill declaring the conſent of Congreſs to an act of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, in reſpect to certain piers, which were committed to committees of the whole.

Mr. Van Alen from the committee appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are neceſſary in the law providing for the payment of the public debt, made a report which was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. D. Foſter from the committee of claims made an unfavorable report on the petion of John Franklin, who prayed for compenſation for certain ſupplies furniſhed during the war, which was concurred in.

Mr. Livingſton moved that the petition of Aquilla Giles, agent for ſundry inhabitants of Long Iſland, preſented in the year 1791, and reported upon by Secretary of the Treaſury in 1792, be referred to the committee of claims—Agreed.

Mr. Harper moved that the unfiniſhed buſineſs might be poſtponed for the purpoſe of taking up the bill for repealing the ſtamp act, as, if it were to be repealed, the ſooner it was known the better, that the expenſive preparations which were going on for carrying it into effect, might be ſtopped; and if it were to go into effect, the ſooner it was ſo determined the better.

The queſtion was carried, and the houſe accordingly went into a committee of the whole on this bill, but reported it without debate or amendment. The houſe took it up, and on the queſtion's being put for paſſing the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Iſaac Parker called for the yeas and nays; but upon its being ſuggeſted by Mr. Harper and Mr. Sitgreaves, that it would be beſt to take them on the paſſing of the bill, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Lyon renewed it.

The queſtion was put for taking the queſtion by yeas and nays, but 16 members only appearing in favor of it (which were not one fifth of the number preſent, which is neceſſary) it was not carried.

Mr. Harper moved that the bill be read a third time to-day, for the reaſons he had mentioned. Had gentlemen who were in favor of the repeal, permitted a diſcuſſion of the ſubject before the principle was ſettled, he ſhould have been glad to have delivered his ſentiments upon it. For this purpoſe, he had deſired a delay of twenty-four hours, but the requeſt was refuſed; this having been the caſe, he ſhould not now, ſince the principle had been decided, go into any obſervations againſt the meaſure. He hoped, therefore, the bill would be read a third time immediately.

Mr. Baldwin propoſed that this bill ſhould be read a third time to-morrow.

The queſtion was taken on the moſt diſtant day, and negatived 51 to 40.

The queſtion for reading the bill a third time to-day was carried.

It was accordingly read the third time, and the queſtion on paſſing, was taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baer, Baldwin, Baird, Blount, Bryan, Burgeſs, Cabell, Champlin, Chapman, T. Claiborne, W. C. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawſon, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, Gallatin, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gregg, Grove, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Heiſter, Holmes, Livingſton, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprague, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Tillinghaſt, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams—51.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griſwold, Harper, Hindman, Hoſmer, Imlay, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Iſaac Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Van Allen, Wadſworth—42.

Mr. Lyman came in after his name was called, and wiſhed to have his name inſerted againſt the repeal, but not being in the houſe to anſwer to his name, this was not allowed.

Before the houſe roſe, a meſſage was received from the Senate, informing them, that the Senate had reſolved that the bill for repealing the ſtamp act *ſhould not paſs*.

The houſe then again reſolved itſelf into a committe of the whole on the bill providing the means of intercourſe with foreign nations; when Meſſrs. Coit, Imlay, and Thatcher, ſpoke againſt Mr. Nicholas's amendment, and Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Macon in favor of it—A ſketch of the debate will be given. Adjourned.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharf,

On Monday, the 5th March next, at 11 *o'clock,*

The following Articles, ſaved from the wreck of the ſhip John, and ſold for the benefit of the concerned:—

11 Bolts of Canvaſs	1 Main Top Sail
1 Fore Sail	1 Main Top Gal. Sail
1 Fore Top Sail	1 large new Cable
1 Jib	5 bbls. of Pork
244 Sheets of Copper	Half a bbl. Beef
1 Ship Bell	A few bbls. Flour, Peas and Bread

A quantity of Chain Bolts, Rings, and ſundry Iron, with a large aſſortment of all kinds of Rigging, Blocks, Hooks and Eyes and Thimbles, &c.

2 ſmall Copper Boilers	30 Water Caſks
4 Compaſſes	7 Glaſs Windows
2 Lanthorns	1 Towline
11 Spars	1 Hawſer
1 Iron Cambouſe	A quantity old Junk
1 bbl. Tar	1 large Wheel
1 bbl. Copper Nails	1 ſmall Anchor
32 boxes Window Glaſs	3 old Cables
45 ſtraws of Tumblers	1 cheſt with Medic.
1 braſs Stove	2 bbls. Pork
2 Tables	3 Chairs

And ſundry other articles.

William Shannon & Co. Auct.

Feb. 28. dtsm

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *March* 1.

At a late hour last evening we received London Papers up to the 3d of January, brought by the brig Mary, captain Earle, 48 days from Dover, at which port she touched on her passage from Hamburg: from them we have made the following extracts

We do no not find a word of the American Commissioners; captain Earle, however, says, that they remained at Paris at the date of the latest accounts received in England, unaccepted by the French government, and that the designs of that government against this country appeared to be of a very serious nature. *(A. D. Adv.)*

VIENNA, Dec. 13.

The emperor has been pleased to appoint his royal highness the archduke Charles, governor and captain general of the kingdom of Bohemia.

We have just received information that 20,000 Imperial troops took possession of the city of Venice on the 9th inst.

RASTADT, Dec. 14.

It is not true that a Russian deputy has arrived at Carlsruhe, on his way here.

Count Goertz, the Prussian minister arrived here yesterday.

Yesterday the French ministers delivered their full powers to count Metternich. This minister, in consideration of the situation of Mentz, it is said, is to make use of his good officers. Ingolstadt is not evacuated by the Imperialists, as has been reported.

The king of Prussia as to act as mediator between the German empire and the French republic.

UPPER-RHINE, Dec. 16.

In the Swiss countries bordering on Italy ther evolutionary spirit is still spreading. In the canton of Appenzel, a great fermentation exists. The reformed protestants who make two-thirds of the inhabitants, have nominated a committee of 50 members to revise and adopt the necessary changes in the existing laws. The Great Council of the canton is to give an account of their administration once a year. The sitting of this committee has hitherto been stormy in the extreme, and there has been some disturbance in the country places.

Count Provence, according to report, will very shortly leave Blankenbourg.

FRANCKFORD, Dec 16.

It is said that to-morrow the French will send several thousand more men into Mertz. —Yesterday evening the English commissioner, Crawfurd, died at Hanau.

It is said that the Austrian commandant of Ehrenbreitstein refuses to surrender that fortress to the French general Hardy, who has also been instructed not to persist in his demand for its surrender.

MILAN, Dec. 5.

Sixteen thousand French and 800 Cisalpines are in the neighbourhood of Piacenza probably with the intention of extending the boundaries of our republic as far as Po at the expence of the duke of Parma, who, it seems, is to be violently stripped of all his territory on the left shore of that river.

The king of Naples is again recruiting his army, in consequence of having the French, what he considers, as too near neighbours in the Venetian islands.

CREMONA, (Italy,) Nov. 27.

The Citizen Pino, having taken possession of all the country bordering on the Cisalpine Rupublic, on the left side of the Po, published a proclamation, in which he declares,

1. That it is incorporated in future with the Cisalpine Republic, it having been possessed by the Duke of Parma by manifest usurpation, and contrary to the rights of nations.

2. That all person possess-d of Parmesan effects shall under pain of military execution surrender or make declaration of it to the Commandant of the Cisalpine troops within space of 24 hours.

3. That all the public Functionaries of Parma are displaced, and succeeded by a central Administration of the Upper Po, resident at Cremona.

4. That all persons employed by the Parmesan Government, who wish to remain, shall make a declaration of attachment to republican principles, and remain no longer in office.

5. That all marks of slavery and feudal armorial bearings, be removed in 24 hours.

6. That every man, under his personal responsibility, shall disuse the Parmesan, and mount the tri-colored cockade.

7. That, on the arrival of the Cisalpine troops, the tree of liberty shall be planted in every district.

LONDON, December 25.

Advice has been received at the Hague, from Petersburgh, that the Emperor acknowledges the debt of 72,000,000 which Poland and Russia owe Holland, and will pay the interest.

The remains of the late king of Prussia were buried with great pomp at Berlin on the 1st inst.

The king of Sardinia has presented general Buonaparte with a fine saddle horse, shod with silver; the bridle, &c. being ornamented with diamonds.

Last week one coach-maker in Long-acre discharged 32 journeymen; and last Saturday night upwards of 40 others in the same street were driven from employ. Such are already the effects of the new assessed tax scheme.

Colonel Nesbit is appointed commander in chief of the British troops in St. Domingo. That part of the regiment of Hompesch, which is in the Isle of Wight, as well as that which is at present in Portugal, are to reinforce our troops in that colony.

General Abercromby, the new commander in chief in Ireland, has begun a projected system of economy by the abolition of the post of Quarter-Master General. General Cradock is to be otherwise provided for.

Sir Ralph Abercromby has fixed on Athlone for his head-quarters, as the most centrical part of Ireland, which is to be formed into four grand divisions, each being subdivided and properly officered, all communicating with him; to facilitate which communication, telegraphs are to be erected between Athlone and the ports most likely to be attacked by the French.

We have heard it reported for some days past, though we could not credit it, that the return made to the tax office, of the Duke of Bedford's servants, was very short of the number. It is now ascertained that 25 of his Grace's servants were never entered, and he has been fined in the penalty of 300l.

Herschell has again, it is said, predicted another severe, but short frost, in January and February. The late wet season certainly bears a strong resemblance to that of three years ago, when Eton and Staines Bridges were for some time impassable, and when Herschell wonderfully foretold the duration of that long frost almost to a day.

The Tisiphone man of war of 20 guns, capt. Honeyman, was safe arrived in the mouth of the Elbe, to receive on board the young Prince of Orange, on his return to England.

According to the last accounts from Toulon, all the ships in that port are to be laid up, in order to employ the seamen in the intended expedition against this country.

The French have a squadron of five stout frigates at Havre, ready to co-operate in the reduction of our naval establishments at St. Marcou. The admiralty have recently ordered a detachment of marines to those islands.

Various articles in the Vienna and Italian gazettes mention, that an English fleet, of twelve sail of the line has been seen at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea; but according to other accounts, these have been mistaken for the French Venetian fleet returning to Toulon.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Thursday last a meeting took place at Warwick, by appointment of the Mayor, which had for its object an opposition to the Assessed Tax Bill. Several strong resolutions were entered into against the Minister's plan, and thanks were given to Sir John Stuckburgh Evelyn for his opposition to the principle of the measure.

A meeting of the Ward of Farringdon Within was on Saturday held at the Blue-coat Hall, Christ's Hospital, to take into consideration the grievous consequences likely to result from the assessed tax bill, should it be suffered to become the law of the land, when strong resolutions were entered into, similar to those passed by the other Ward and Parish meetings in different parts of the metropolis.

Strong resolutions against the principle of the new tax were also entered into on Saturday by the ward of Cheap.

December 30.

The British Cabiuet are at this moment in considerable consternation for the fate of Hanover, and the newly purchased baronial territories thereunto annexed.

From Lloyd's List.

Arrived—Patty, ——, from New-York at Bristol; the Abigail, Hammond, from Charleston, at Plymouth; the Lucretia, Seabourg, from Charleston, at Clyde.

January 1.

We on Saturday laid before our readers a very important State Paper, containg the basis of the Treaty of Peace to be concluded at Rastadt. We know that a copy of this paper was transmitted from Hamburgh to Mr. Pitt, immediately on its having been received there from Paris. It was sent from thence, *express*, to several of the principal people of Hamburgh.

This paper was preceded by the following note from Paris.

"Herewith you receive a copy of the basis, containing the Articles of Peace, fixed on at Udine and Campo Formio. You may hasten the publication, in order to let the Germans know what they are to expect.—The first news from the Congress at Rastadt will convince you of the authenticity of this State Paper."

We this morning received a letter from Falmouth, stating that a captain belonging to Sir Edward Pelew's squadron, had landed in Mount's Bay with intelligence that a French squadron was at sea, accompanied by a number of transports, having 50,000 men on board, bound partly for the Scilly islands, and partly for the North of Ireland. We think it our duty to inform our readers of this intelligence, if it were for no other reason than to prevent any unnecessary alarm by its coming to them through any less guarded channel, assuring them at the same time, that after every enquiry within our power, we have reason to believe that there is no truth whatever in the report.

It will be seen by our report of the Parliamentary proceedings of Saturday, that the regular military force of the country is about to receive an augmentation from the supplementary militia, of at least 20,000 men.

The Senate of Hamburgh have ordered the bank of that city to be shut up till Sunday the 15th of January after Divine Service, when business is to be resumed as usual.

A letter from Calais of the 25th ult. states—"Three superior Officers of Engineers lately arrived here, and passed the whole night at the house of the Commandant of the town. Their arrival is thought to have the descent for its object. As soon as they had finished their business, they left the town without making their appearance in public.

Tippoo by the last accounts, was supposed secretly to aid and abet the resistance of the Rajah, and it was this circumstance that gave rise to the report that Tippoo himself was in arms.

The printing of Mr. Grigg's Exeter Journal was discontinued on Monday se'n. night; this is the second paper, in the west of England, that has fallen a sacrifice to the late additional stamp duty.

According to a Proclamation issued at Vienna, the haven of Chiozzi, in the Gulph of Venice, is declared a free port.

The whole of the homeward bound West India fleet have now arrived, exeepting one vessel belonging to London, and one to Liverpool.

A man of war brig, of 14 guns, commanded by lieut. Hollingworth, was some nights since surprised and boarded by the crews of two French row-boats, and after a gallant resistance, carried into Bologne. The commander we learn has lost one of his legs.

The Vanguard, of 74 guns, on board of the Sir H. Nelson, who is to be entrusted with some secret and enterprising expedition is to hoist his flag, will be ready for sea in the course of the ensuing week. She is at present in the Medway.

A private letter from Berlin, received by the last mail, gives the following account of the late King of Prussia—Frederic William the Third promises to be a great King He is of a most excellent disposition; and a lover of military exercises. He is an economist, and a model for good husbands.—His table is frugal, and he lives quite domesticated with his consort, for whom he has the most sincere love. The Duchess of York, his sister seems to inherit similar virtues.

The king of Prussia now appears in the exalted character of moderater between the Germanic body and the French Republic; he is thus placed in a very critical situation, as the terms for which he means to stipulate, if not exceeded to, are probably such as he cannot in honor see them violate with a struggle in their defence. This may lead to a rupture between him and France.

It appears that the Cisalpine Republicans are apt scholars of their masters the French their territory wants a little more rounding, and therefore the possessions of the duke of Parma are to be included in the ring fence which has been chalked out by the political geographers, in violation of all national faith!.

Advices received overland from Bengal and Bombay, give the most favorable statements of the general prosperity of the company's affairs. The investment at Bengal had been encreased above 20 'Lacks. A formidable force was in preparation at Madras against the Manillas, consisting of above 8000 troops, under the command of Major Gen. Sir James Craig. Ten of the Indiamen were to assist as ships of war. It was presumed this armament left the coast the latter end of August.

Letters from Bombay, dated Sept. 5, give the pleasing intelligence, that the insurrection in the Coitoile country, by the Phyche Rajah, had been completely quelled, by the judicious and able interference of Governor Duncan.

Accounts from Colombo, state the decease of Major General Doyle.

January 2.

By the last conveyance from Germany, a very important state paper, a copy of which will be given in our next, was received through a very authentic, though not an official channel. It purports to be the basis of the peace to be concluded between France and the empire at Rastadt, containing the chief articles agreed upon at Campo Formio, which are to be ratified at the congress. The voucher for its authenticity is the celebrated professor Busch, by whom it is stated to have been framed, under the orders of the directory. By this interesting paper it will be seen that the King of Great-Britain, and the Duke of York, are to be dispossessed of their continental dominions, and that the French republic, and the Great German Potentates, mean to dismember and partition out at their wil the territories of the little states and principalities—France is to have the Rhine for its boundary, and is to obtain, besides, the possession of Ehrenbreitstein, and some other important fortresses on the right bank of the river; and the whole of the Ecclesiastical states are to be secularized. The subordinate dispositions of this gigantic plan afford a provision for most of the petty princes, and even the ci devant Stadtholder is not forgotten; the Elector of Hanover, and the Ecclesiastical Princes only, seem to be threatened with the *entire* loss of their possessions.—The conquered territories to be ceded to France will be divded into eight departments, to be entitled du Mont Tonnere, du Mozelle et Rhin, du Handsruck, de Saar et Mozelle, de Mozelle et Rhine, de l'Eyfel, de la Roer, and de Roer et Meuse. The whole plan is said to have the full sanction of his Imperial majesty; and from the retreat of the Austrian troops from the Rhine, and the entry of the French into the towns which they abandon, it appears to be rapidly approaching towards its accomplishment.

The present situation of affairs in the French metropolis is said to be such, that immediate and important changes are inevitable; each of the hostile factions croud Paris with their partisans, and under pretext of augmenting the levies in the Western Provinces, draw from the frontiers, towards the capital, such corps as they consider affected to their respective interests.—The army in general is devoted to Barras and his colleagues. Reubel and his sanguinary associate have a decided majority in the citizens of Paris, so great indeed, that Buonaparte, from considerations to his personal safety, was prevented from appearing in the public streets.

The Coroner's inquest, held on the body of colonel Fitzgerald, after he was shot, brought in their verdict, that he died by a pistol shot from lord Kingston, in the presence of his son and valet.

January 3.

A man, on Saturday, was taken into custody at the Brown Bear, Bow-street, charged with d——g the King, and saying, if he and Pitt were both hung, it would be a good thing for this country. He was admitted to bail, himself in fifty pounds, and two sureties in forty pounds each.

PORTSMOUTH Dec. 24.

Friday sailed the Flora, with Rear-Admiral Frederick's flag, to join Lord St Vincent, accompanied with the Warrior of 74 guns, Ethalion frigate, in the Mediterranean trade.

FALMOUTH, December 30.

Arrived the American ship Brothers, very leaky, captain Henderson, from Philadelphia, in 29 days, bound to Amsterdam, laden with coffee and sugar.

December 31.

Arrived his Majesty's packet Carteret, captain Taylor, in 21 days from New-York. On Friday the 29th ult. the Carteret was chaced in the chops of the channel by a ship, who, after hacing the Carteret from five in the morning till three o'clock P. M. got within a mile of her, at which time a squall came on, which laid the ship on her beam ends, when she immediately filled and went down; and although the Carteret immediately hove about, could not save a single person, or see any thing float from her.—Passengers in the Carteret, capt. Palmer, Mr. Temple, Mr. Warmly and Son, Mr. Swire and Mr. Greenway.

PLYMOUTH, December 30.

Came in the American ship Abigail, of and from Charleston, Gardner Hammond master, bound to Hamburgh, laden with sugar, she is put in here to repair the damages she received in the late gales of wind.

Thursday night a very hot press broke out in this port, when many men were picked up by the boats from the ships in this harbour.

DUBLIN, December 26.

This day arrived eight transports from Liverpool, with the horse-artillery, for the defence of this country, which are all landed safe.

The ship Draper, Mark Collins, master, bound to New-York, arrived safe at that port on the 6th of November last, and we understand is loading back for that place. By some mistake it was mentioned in Lloyd's list that this vessel was captured by the French.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *March* 1

Extract of a letter dated November 21 1797, from a very respectable house in Hamburgh, to their correspondents in this City—received by capt. Earle.

"I am sorry to say that the last accounts from Paris, give reason to apprehend that an open rupture may perhaps take place between France and the United States. Our underwriters therefore refuse to take risks in American bottoms, unless at 15 per cent, to return 5 per cent in case that war should not be declared, before the arrival of the ship."

The bill sent up from the House of Representatives yesterday, to repeal the law, laying a duty on stamped vellum, &c. was read in Senate the first time, and the question being put for a second reading, it passed in the negative, 16 to 12.

[*The following compleat refutation of the falsehoods of the Editor of the Aurora, will doubtless arrest the attention of our readers.*]

To Messrs. Levi Hollingsworth, Daniel Smith, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your request to be informed, "whether the committee were *unanimous* in their report on the contested election of Mr. Israel?" I do not hesitate to say that they were. A day or two before the committee had reduced their report into form, a separate question was taken on the several articles contained in the specification of the petitioners and upon *each* of them, the committee was *unanimous*. Immediately before the chairman had by order of the committee, signed the report, *one* of the members expressed a *doubt*, as to a point which he had not fully examined—he was told by the Committee, that if he wished further time to satisfy his mind, he should be indulged, and that the report would be postponed for one, two or more days if necessary, as it was the general wish that the *unanimity* which had hitherto prevailed in the committee should continue. He observed, that as all the other members were satisfied as to the fact upon which he had doubted, he did not wish for any delay, was satisfied, and the report of the Committee was agreed to, and ordered to be signed, without any dissenting voice.

I am, with respect, Gentlemen,
Your humble Servant,
MATTHIAS BARTON.

Philadelphia, February 21st, 1798.

The foregoing letter was published in the Aurora, on Thursday, the 22d instant with the following remarks.

"To the above I think it my duty to add a few words, in order to remove improper impressions. The Committee were not *unanimous* in their decision, that the whole number of votes, alledged to be bad, should be deducted from Israel Israel's majority; and consequently, they were not unanimous for vacating his seat. If the report was ordered to be signed without a dissenting voice, it was because all the members of the Committee were not present when it was signed. For this statement I have the best authority; but no time to enlarge."

(Signed) "*Benjamin Franklin Bache.*"

Mr. Fenno will oblige me by publishing the foregoing letter and remarks, together with the following certificate, the original of which, signed by all the members of the committee he will receive herewith, to remain in his possession. The reason why it was not brought forward sooner is, that some of the members of the committee were absent, and did not return before yesterday. Feb. 28th, 1798. M. BARTON.

CERTIFICATE.

"In order to remove any improper impressions which might be made if the above remarks were permitted to pass unnoticed, we do certify, that the foregoing statement signed "Matthias Barton" is *correct* and *true*; and, that at the time the report of the committee was ordered to be signed, *every member* thereof was present.—Feb. 27th 1798."

ANOTHER TRUTH.

In the solemn hour of death, even Jacobins will sometimes speak the truth. A Democrat, one of the exclusive patriots, lately died at Boston. This man was often caressed by all the choice spirits of of his party, and many thousand miles has he rode, on the evangelical mission of diffusing the fire of exclusive patriotism. Among his friends he toasted the names of Hancock, S. Adams, Jarvis, Sullivan, Austin, and of all the horde who looked up to them for the true creed of political faith. In the prospect of approaching death, this patriot made his will and named for his executor a gentleman who had always been opposed to him in politics and who bore the character of an honest stannch friend of government. The gentleman, having received information of his intended appointment, begged to be excused and asked him why he did not appoint one of his own particular friends, from among his own party—"Alas," said the democrat, "I have considered them all, and there is not one among them that I can *trust*."

APPOINTMENT.

William Maubray, collector for the port of St. Mary's, Georgia—vice, James Seagrove, esq. resigned.

*** The article from the Consul General of the French Republic, is unavoidably postponed till to-morrow.

NEW-THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, *March* 2,
Will be presented the Comedy of
The ROAD TO RUIN.
With a Comic Opera (never performed in America) called,
The SHIPWRECK.

EDWARD DUNANT,
No 149, South Front-Street,
Has still remaining of the Cargo of the Johanna, from Malaga,
66 kegs Sun Raisins
91 jars fine Bloom ditto
8 pipes, 21 hhds. } superior Catalonia Wine
Mountain and Malaga Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
And a few qr casks fine old Colemenar Wine.
He has also, a few packages of
Calcutta and Madras Goods,
Consisting of Humhums, Tickeries, Patna Chintz, Bandanna, Pullicat and Barhar Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, black and coloured Persians, and black Pepper.
☞ *Wanted*—A Male and Female SERVANT, of unexceptionable characters.
march 1. *tcod

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
march 1. eotIA

Landing
From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,
A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron
For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
Who have on Hand,
1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.
March 1. daw

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.
MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&stf

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to
John & Joshua Fisher,
march 1. No. 8 Dock-street.

To be Sold,
A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey. The house has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper story. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-street, and the same front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The house commands a very pleasant prospect of the river, and of the Borough of Bristol, on the Pennsylvania shore, Immediate possession may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Burlington.
THOMSON NEALE.
Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

To be sold at Vendue,
At the Coffee House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on the 5th of March next,
The Hull of the
Ship JOHN,

AS she lies, and three Anchors lying under the bow, cut away after she bulged. Stranded at the mouth of Chansee creek. She was built in Newburyport about five years ago, was coppered last summer in Hamburg, and measures about 500 tons.
ALSO AT THE SAME TIME,
Apart of the Cargo which is not yet got out her, say,
29 tons of Iron
4 boxes of sheet Copper
70 boxes of window and hollow Glass
All for the benefit of those concerned.
William Shannon, Auctioneer.
February 23 dt3M

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG'S Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.
LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England*, *France*, and *America*.
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.
Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Paris, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive ſo m, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in pa ticular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of merican trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united*. The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the prophecies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment*. The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs. that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous, the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculation—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI.

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above. or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r*
January 4. dtf

Ran away from the Subſcriber,
On the 24th January laſt,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.
Februaty 10. ¶3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York.—Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eodzm

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awta

PROPOSALS,
BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings*,

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798. §
Feb. 14.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſored
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Purlicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetas
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a cathlogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. colm nov. 15.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §tmſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."
Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
December 20 §

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper ; Bookbinder's Boards Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers ; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
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